

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Original) A method for immobilizing a biomolecule on a carrier, comprising the steps of spotting a solution of the biomolecule on the carrier, and irradiating the carrier spotted with the solution of the biomolecule with an ultraviolet ray containing a component having a wavelength of 280 nm, wherein the carrier is made of a synthetic resin or a natural resin.

2. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the synthetic resin is selected from the group consisting of thermoplastic resins, thermosetting resins, and copolymers.

3. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 2, wherein the synthetic resin is selected from the group consisting of polycarbonate, polymethyl methacrylate, acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene copolymer, polyethylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polyphenol, polystyrene, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl chloride and aramide.

4. (Currently amended) The method according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 3~~claim 1, wherein the irradiation dose of the ultraviolet ray is 100 mJ/cm² or more.

5. (Currently amended) The method according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 4~~claim 1, wherein the biomolecule is selected from the group consisting of a nucleic acid, protein, saccharide, antigen, antibody, peptide and enzyme.

6. (Original) A method for producing a biomolecule-immobilized carrier in which a biomolecule is immobilized on a carrier, comprising the steps of spotting a solution of the biomolecule on the carrier, and irradiating the carrier spotted with the solution of the biomolecule with an ultraviolet ray containing a component having a wavelength of 280 nm to immobilize the biomolecule on the carrier.

7. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the biomolecule is a nucleic acid, and the nucleic acid-immobilized carrier is used for analysis of the nucleic acid by hybridization.